

HERE'S TO YOU!

May Thursday find you with a furious appetite, plenty of turkey, celery, mince pie and pud-d'n—the thankful heart will come of itself. If you are invited out DON'T go in those shabby shoes—while you can be put on a good FOOTING here very economically.

LPA complete variety of Fancy HOSIERY and SLIPPERS for gentlemen—for all occasions—at Lowest Known Prices.

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to make your home complete for Thanksgiving we invite you to come and get it here, and to pay for it at your leisure.

Fine Dinner Sets.
Extension Tables.
Sideboards.
Carpets and Rugs.
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Newest styles at lowest prices. All prices plainly marked and no extra charge for credit.

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THE MIDNIGHT TRAIN FROM NEW YORK WILL LEAVE 1:30 A. M.

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Making it now possible for Washingtonians to attend theater or entertainment and have their entire evening in New York unbroken, with ample time to reach the train—certainly a much-desired feature.

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The finest Steamed Oysters and the best Steaks, Chops, Salads, &c., at reasonable prices.

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For a very small sum
Of money you can advertise
In The Star under "For Sale Miscellaneous" and feel
Sure of disposing of an article
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The cost of the ad by hundreds.

HIS MIND DISEASED TRIUMPH OF ELKINS

SENT TO ST. ELIZABETH. SENTIMENT IS OVERWHELMING FOR HIM IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Special Correspondence of The Star.
WHEELING, W. Va., November 24, 1906.
With the shimmering of interest in election desire among the republican members of the legislature to hold an early caucus and re-elect Senator Stephen B. Elkins at the earliest practicable date. The desire for urgency springs largely from the fact that the session will be called on to consider an amazing list of bills.

Senator Elkins' qualifications for republican recognition and republican leadership were again demonstrated in the late campaign. Proof of his ability to do things has been shown in the "death song" of Judge Dent, the defeated democratic candidate for Congress in the senatorial district. The judge gives Mr. Elkins all the credit for his defeat by such a surprising majority. He omits credit to his victorious competitor and ignores the organization behind him and such issues as had play.

A year ago Senator Elkins looked good for a struggle to retain his hold on his party. Then there were other indications of a possible clashing nature. When Gov. Dawson passed him over to write to Senator Tamm the average West Virginian prepared to get from seat for the fight. The perennial talk of Judge Goff's entering the lists was revived and the so-called republican caucus was called. It featured as a formidable opposition to Senator Elkins' re-election.

But the senator wiped out all opposition to his re-election. He was elected by a landslide in the Senate on the Hepburn bill, and when he followed it up with two amendments of a peculiarly beneficial character to the mining district West Virginia was again assured that the senator was playing politics or not, he certainly hit the bell each time. His opposition faded as the night before the morning sun. There is no more talk of ex-Gov. White, of Gov. Dawson, of Judge Goff, of Representative Gaines or of W. P. Hubbard contesting for his laurels.

His Triumphant Re-Election.

So it will come to pass that Elkins will be re-elected triumphantly. It is only a question now of whether the republican legislative caucus will be held earlier than usual. In the light of the need for action in deciding the horde of applications for clerkships, janitorships and so on, and the need of something like party agreement of the parties to be thrashed out, it is believed the senatorial matter will be got out of the way on the first day.

West Virginians are interested in the prospects of Senator Elkins. He is the chairman of the republican national committee. He has been mentioned favorably as chairman Cortelyou's successor, and has decided to accept the nomination of Harry C. New of Indiana. Senator Scott has been the West Virginia member for over sixteen years. He was one of the old McKinley-Illinois guards and as such, a ridiculous pupil, without spectacular effects, would fill the bill splendidly, according to the West Virginians.

Since the election of the senator's fellow-townsman, W. P. Hubbard, to Doven's seat in the lower House, gossip has increased that in governing the West Virginia, a candidate for Scott's shoes. The truth of this will have a show for his white alley two years hence when it comes to picking out his successor. The senatorial matter, who, as a holdover, will have a vote on the senatorial consideration, two years later.

Hubbard is incidentally being boomed as the next governor of West Virginia. For either office he will have an influential following. But for governor he could have more decided preference from the Dawson administration, inasmuch as it is an open secret that the governor himself covets Scott's senatorial seat.

Gains a Possibility.

Representative Agnes will certainly be trotted out at this time if Dawson makes the fight against Agnes. Gains confidence in the southern section, where Dawson now claims residence, and on geographical lines will have claims for equal consideration. Furthermore, Agnes will appeal to republicans who have not been identified with either the Dawson or anti-Dawson faction. In the meantime Senator Scott is the monarch of all he surveys and is said to be settling steadily in the affection of the rank and file.

Senator Joe McDermott of Morgantown has announced his candidacy for the presidency of the state senate, and so also have Senator Gartlan of Parkersburg, Senator Marshall of Hancock county and nearly every other republican holdover, while the boomers are at work for Senator Hazlett of Wheeling and other new members.

The state administration is not going to take any until all elements are necessary in the final stage. There will be a clear field for all comers until the crucial point is reached where Gov. Dawson decides that certain elements will be his or will be friendly to some pet measures which he will propose in his first legislative message. It is not likely that the governor will make a decision here three years ago, but a governor does not get to convene a regular session of the legislature until two years after his inauguration.

Up on the animals in the northern panhandle counties this week by appointing Frank W. Nesbitt of Wheeling to succeed the late Judge Melvin on the bench of the circuit court of the district, which comprises Ohio, Brooke, Hancock and Marshall counties. The bar of the district expressed an overwhelming preference for Judge Nesbitt. The latter was an ardent supporter of Gov. Dawson in his primary and final contests for the governorship. He is a native of the state, a normal school graduate first and a reported promise of the first judicial vacancy.

There is no objection to him on any other ground than that he is a republican. A tendency to follow Andrew Jackson's political tendency. Judge Nesbitt's term frequently has been mentioned by the Democrats as being unworthy to be a judge. Then against Elkins, who is a republican. In view of present feeling they will have frequent recourse to their candidate two years hence.

DEATH OR CONFINEMENT.

France Considers Abolishing Capital Punishment.

Special Telegram to The Star.
PARIS, November 24.—A bill for the abolition of the death penalty just signed by the president is being laid before the parliament. The bill is in accordance with the theories of the average Frenchman, as has been demonstrated by the extreme tenderness shown to the worst criminals by countless juries. As a matter of fact capital punishment has been abolished in Paris since Paganon was executed in 1893—that is to say, in the last century—and during the same period very few heads have been in the guillotine.

Public opinion has unmistakably set its face against the death penalty, and in spite of the fact that murders and murderous assaults have been growing alarmingly frequent in the last few years, the government is taking. Mr. Jaume frankly says that murderers make as light of the guillotine as the next victim. He is inclined to speculate on the indulgence of the assize courts, and if the worst comes to the worst, it is all over in three minutes. Criminals are being sent to the penitentiary and to transportation that the authorities appear to be turning.

Politics.

From Peking.
"Mornin', congressman; I—"
"Well, it's old Jim Smith. Jim, how are you? Have a cigar, Jim."
"Thought I'd come around to tell you that I'd moved out of your district, but I—"
"Indeed, Mr. Smith."
"You see I wanted to find out if—"
"Yes, Smith."
"—if you could use your influence to—"
"Sorry, my man, but I can't stop. Good morning."

Its enormous house circulation makes The Star pay advertisers better than the other papers combined.

MRS. OELRICHS WITHDRAWS.

She Waives Certain Rights and So Does Her Son.

Special Dispatch to The Star.
NEW YORK, November 24.—Mrs. Theresa Oelrichs has agreed to withdraw her objections to the probate of the will of her husband, Hermann Oelrichs, who died September 1 while coming home on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. In consideration of this waiver of her opposition she will receive from the executor, Charles N. Oelrichs, brother of Hermann, 100 bonds of the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, par value \$1,000.

The son of Hermann Oelrichs, known as Hermann Oelrichs, Jr., and but fifteen years old, has also, through his legal guardian, Paul L. Kiernan, waived his objections to the probating of the will, and in return he will become the possessor of the 975-acre Colorado country, Cal., valued at \$50,000, which was one of Hermann Oelrichs' pet possessions.

Surrogate Fitzgerald will be asked Tuesday next to permit the executors to put the proposed settlement of the contest into operation immediately. The will is before the surrogate now for probate, but Mrs. Oelrichs and her son had filed objections, and these objections would be up for argument very shortly. The main objection is that Mr. Oelrichs was a resident of California and his estate should be administered according to the laws of that state. By those laws the wife is entitled to one-half of all community property, and the widow's contention was that most, if not all, her husband's property in the west was held by him and her jointly, as husband and wife.

In his will Mr. Oelrichs cut off his son with the legacy of a few personal effects. To his wife he left nothing, and his only reference to her in the will was that his reason for practically disinheriting the child is that Mrs. Oelrichs is rich enough herself to provide for the boy's future. Mrs. Oelrichs' estate is valued at about two million dollars.

Included in the estate are 400 bonds of the South Pacific Coast Railway Company in addition to the 100 which Mrs. Oelrichs gets. She agrees to make no claim to the 400 bonds, and also agrees not to object to her husband's administration of the estate of her father, Senator Fair. She further agrees to make an accounting to her brother-in-law, Charles M. Oelrichs, who inherited the bulk of Hermann Oelrichs' estate, of all the property of her husband which is in her possession or under her control.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Oelrichs' sister, has already signed a paper releasing the estate from any claim she may have for the share of her husband's administration of Senator Fair's estate.

Volcanic Suicides Epidemic.

Special Telegram to The Star.
KOBE, November 24.—The third volcanic suicide within a few months has just taken place at Kumamoto.

Harapina Takuji, a youth of twenty, ascended the Aso volcano, accompanied by a guide. For some time he sat on the edge of the crater smoking a cigar without giving any indication of mental distress. He suddenly got up and paid the guide, and while the latter was expressing his thanks leaped into the smoking abyss with a shout of "farewell."

Takuji left a letter stating that his suicide was due to anxiety as to his future, and that he preferred death to poverty.

Austrian Meat Shortage.

Special Telegram to The Star.
VIENNA, November 24.—A deputation of the Austrian Butchers' Association waited on the minister of agriculture recently and asked that the importation of meat might be permitted from Australia, America and other foreign countries in order to supplement the short supply of cattle in the Austrian markets, caused by the closing of the Serbian frontier. The minister is reported to have declined to entertain any such proposal, and to have declared that the Serbian and Roumanian frontiers would remain closed and that the importation of meat from other countries could not be permitted.

Naval Japs in Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 24.—Twelve Japanese naval officers, headed by Lieut. T. Kamimura, a nephew of Admiral Kamimura, and Lieut. M. Matsura, an instructor in the Japanese Imperial Naval Academy, arrived in Chicago today. Six of the party are to go to Europe and the others will visit various cities, naval stations and ship and engine building plants in the United States. Three of the officers are bound for Boston, where they will inspect steam turbines recently purchased for the Japanese navy.

Vesuvius Again.

NAPLES, November 24.—Preceded by loud detonations, another portion of the crater of Mount Vesuvius on the side nearest Pompeii collapsed today, and the nearest three threw out ashes, cinders and smoke, which rose like an immense umbrella. Prof. Matteucci, director of the royal observatory on Mount Vesuvius, continues to declare that there is no danger of an eruption.

NEW MARINE BARRACKS.

Portsmouth, Va., Will Be the Principal Post.

Special Dispatch to The Star.
PORTSMOUTH, Va., November 24.—The spacious new barracks now being erected for the occupancy of the Marine Corps at this naval station are almost completed. This work, which has cost \$250,000, has been halted from time to time for lack of appropriations, but considerable progress has been made and it is expected that the barracks will be ready for occupancy comparatively soon. The building will be the most commodious now devoted to the Marine Corps. This is to be made the greatest Marine reserve station in the country. Accommodations in barracks and on the grounds will be ample for the entire Marine Corps of the United States, if necessary.

There will be constantly quartered here at least 1,000 and 2,000 marines, with a full complement of officers.

The necessity for a great central marine station at Portsmouth was shown recently when it was necessary to send marines by rail and water from Boston, New York, Washington and other points to this navy yard to fight out the case of the *Albatross*. With a great central barracks here this emergency movement could have been accomplished very much more expeditiously and at much less expense to the government than was the case. The realization of this fact and of appreciation of the importance of the station, and strategically of Hampton Roads led to the determination of the part of the Navy Department to make the barracks to be erected on the Schmelke tract, the greatest of the land in the vicinity of the navy yard, which has been condemned as unfit for the use of the corps. It is the best of the land in the vicinity of the navy yard, which has been condemned as unfit for the use of the corps.

POLITE INCENDIARIES.

Give Their Victims Warning of Conflagration.

Special Telegram to The Star.
PARIS, November 24.—The inhabitants of the little town of Pegomare, near Grasse, are in a state of panic owing to the ravages of a gang of mysterious incendiaries, who defy the utmost vigilance of the detectives.

Five weeks ago a house was burned down near a church and shortly afterward some buildings belonging to M. Mull, the executor of the late Emperor, were burned. A mysterious fire broke out at the same time, and a strict watch was kept, but in spite of this a steady stream of houses were burned, and no one has seen anything more suspicious than a couple of men disappearing in the darkness.

A mysterious fire in connection with the fires is that the owners of the houses have always been warned a few minutes before the outbreak of the fire, and the houses were burned by three sharp raps on the door, but the victims have never been able to catch a glimpse of the men responsible for the ravages.

The people of Pegomare are terror stricken in spite of the fact that gendarmes have been sent to protect them and that detectives are now hard at work trying to unearth the miscreants.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Over one million dollars' worth of gold, diamonds and undressed, held up on account of the scarcity of freight cars. Much of the gold is already overboarded at the docks, and many contracts of quarrymen have been forfeited on account of the delays.

Wireless Telephone.

Special Telegram to The Star.
STOCKHOLM, November 24.—A Swedish lieutenant, Herr Gunsmann, who has already patented a clever telephone invention in England, France and Germany, has apparently solved the wireless telephone problem.

So far telephoning by his method has only been possible between rooms within a hotel or between passing trains, but the new invention is regarded as specially important for military purposes.

Bon Marche. Bon Marche. Bon Marche. Bon Marche.

Extraordinary Thanksgiving Sale Swellest Trimmed Hats at Five Dollars.

We would like to tell you the makers' name, but by agreement we cannot. Enough if we back them by saying the swellest hats in town—not big, showy hats, but just what are wanted—small odd suit hats, made of richest materials, by the best workers, in the very latest styles, and in all colors—brown, tope, red, green, navy and black—hats that are new; hats you won't see in other stores and at a price absolutely unequalled. The fancy feathers on some of them are worth more than the sale price to-morrow—Five Dollars for choice.

For Choice.	Worth
\$7.50	\$9.00
\$10.00	\$12.50
\$15.00	

For Choice.	Worth
\$7.50	\$9.00
\$10.00	\$12.50
\$15.00	

Most Every Woman Wants

A different suit from that of her friend or neighbor—and there is a vast difference between our Suits and the styles you see elsewhere—different modes altogether—better style, better make, better material—and there is a difference in the price of \$5.00 to \$10.00 on every garment. That's why we are selling so many Suits and Coats—the price-difference is very persuasive and the style is always correct, and back of every garment is our guarantee that the quality of material will be satisfactory to you, that the fit will be satisfactory to YOU, that the workmanship will be flawless and color fast. In fact, we guarantee that the garment will be absolutely perfect OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Suits, \$20 to \$50. Coats, \$5 to \$50.

Silk Petticoats and Flannelette Kimonos.

For tomorrow's sale we will offer 75 ladies' colored and black taffeta Silk Petticoats, accordion pleated flounce or sectional flare, worth up to \$6.98.

For one day's sale a big lot of superior quality Flannelette Kimonos, full length, in large variety patterns, with deep satin borders, worth \$2.75.

Choice, \$4.95. Choice, \$1.89

314-318 Seventh.

WOMEN'S CORRECT DRESS

BON MARCHE

314-318 Seventh.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

AMBASSADOR REID'S NOTABLE SPEECH IN SCOTLAND.

Special Telegram to The Star.
LONDON, November 24.—Despite the constant shifting of the kaleidoscope of English politics, it is beginning to be recognized everywhere that Mr. Asquith did make a momentous announcement when he stated that the government could not give way to the house of lords on the education bill, and would not do so if they could. Efforts are everywhere being made to minimize the influence attaching to Mr. Asquith's words, but as a general thing ministers of Mr. Asquith's great influence and position do not make statements like this without the full consent of their colleagues.

Mr. Asquith's announcement, based on the subject of official action. But it begins to appear as though the government must either drop the bill for this session or appeal to the country. And this, too, in spite of the gossip to the contrary, and the various papers which have lately been made for parliamentary position. And everywhere it is being argued that the government has no inclination to drop the education bill for this session.

This crisis, apparently being forced in parliament by the terms of the education bill, is a crisis of the greatest importance. The address just made by Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador, on educational problems in America, which recently presented the freedom of the city of Dundee. The newspaper reports have not done Mr. Reid justice. For he was not only he finished his speech in the most masterly manner, but he made what was in reality an epoch-making speech upon the subject of education, contrasting the system of England with the system of America. Of course, Mr. Reid himself did not have the slightest intent to cause a revolution in the system of education in England with the system of America. Of course, Mr. Reid himself did not have the slightest intent to cause a revolution in the system of education in England with the system of America.

Speaking of education in America, Mr. Reid said that in a country controlled by popular suffrage and among a people passionately convinced that the success of their government depended upon the widest diffusion of intelligence it was evident that a system of free public schools supported by public taxation would inevitably become there a fixed feature of public policy. With two systems in force it would be obvious that the one where tuition was free would grow the faster; and therefore the public schools of America would be paid for their own and were taxed for other would wish to limit as far as possible the scope and consequently the cost of the public schools. The second theory as to the taxing everybody for the education of the rising generation would thus develop; one that each tax-payer was only necessary and justifiable for enough to fit them for the common duties of citizenship, and the other that it was also to be a system of training for the future. Heavy taxpayers would naturally lead in the first; those who felt less the burden of taxation or paid no taxes in the second. This could be easily foreseen a struggle between those who wished to limit the free public school to primary education and those who wished to carry it through secondary schools to colleges and universities. Two centuries of educational evolution in the United States seemed to be ending in a system ranging from the alphabet to the classics, the modern languages, literature, history, civics, the higher mathematics and science, with a strong leaning toward practical applications of science in all fields of art and industry, sustained absolutely at the public expense and free to all, with every grade open to the poorest and the most friendless pupil in the grade below, on the single requirement that his standing there fitted him for it. This system has grown in the early years of the present century into a total enrollment in the schools and colleges and universities of the United States, public and private, of